

# COBBETT'S WEEKLY POLITICAL REGISTER.

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## TO THE READERS OF THE REGISTER.

AMONGST the *Advertisements*, in the Register of last week, there was one of a work, which was entitled, "THE TRIAL OF THOMAS DAVISON," &c. And another of a work, which was entitled, "THE THREE IMPOSTORS," &c. I am very sorry that those advertisements appeared in the Register. I was, as the date of the Register will show, out of town. The advertisements came late, and were sent to the press, printed, and out, before their contents were perceived. I have always disapproved of these and such like publications. I have more than once, in print, expressed my regret that they were put forth. My opinion is, that they have done, and that they do, great harm to the cause of public liberty; and I now beg, once for all, that those who choose to persevere in putting forth these works, will not send their advertisements to the Register.

WM. COBBETT.

## TO THE CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER.

*On his "joyous country, smiling in plenty, with a happy, contented and grateful people."*

SIR,

Kensington, 16th June, 1824.

THE Public have not forgotten your boasting speech in February last; that speech in which you said that this was a "*joyous land, smiling in plenty, with a people prosperous, happy, contented and grateful.*" The population humbug makes the number of the whole kingdom twenty-one millions; but, it makes the people of Ireland seven millions. So that, at any rate, here are *one third* of our people; and, it is allowed, on all hands, that the Irish land is far from being "*joyous.*" In short, it is not denied; even the tools of the Boroughmongers have not the audacity to deny, that this *third part* of our people are, not *amongst* but the *most miserable* wretches upon the face of the earth.

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What right had you, then, Sir, to boast of the prosperity and happiness of the people of this kingdom? And, who is to believe in your statements in future? The "House," that well-known House cheered your boasting; and we have already the proof, even from your own lips, that the boasting was false. I may, in this letter, speak a little of the projects for *sending the Irish people away; for getting rid of a nation!* Good God! But, let me first get a description of their state from your own mouths; from the mouths of you, *who make laws* for this people. You, with all the assurance of an English placeman, said, in the speech alluded to above, that all this national happiness, all the *happiness and content* of this *grateful* people were the work of the *Parliament*, which had been so much *calumniated*, and you bade us Reformers take the happy state of the people as an *answer* to all our complaints against the base, corrupt, seat-selling, borough-mongering crew. Now, then let us see what that "happy state" is, even according to the confessions of those who cheered you; who gave you "loud and long-continued cheers."

The state of the English and Scotch is very bad; but, to leave

nothing to dispute about, here we have, in Ireland, *one third of all our people*. Now, then, let us hear from yourselves, what is the state of that people. On the 5th of May, CAPTAIN MABERLY brought forwards *his* scheme for making the Irish happy. Every projector has his scheme for this purpose. I may speak of the Captain's by-and-by. None of the schemes ever *succeed*. The end always is a *subscription* for the seven millions of ragged wretches. However, more of this by-and-by, before I speak of the *colonising*, or *transporting*, or *getting rid of* the scheme. My first business is to put upon record the *House's* description of the "*joyous*" state of a *third part* of the people that it makes laws for.

The Captain-lawmaker himself said, that, in that "*joyous*" country (as you called it) "*misery, distress, and discontent* were to be met with at *every turn*." Of the "*Captain's*" *remedies* I shall not now speak; the state of his patient is what I have at present to attend to.

In the same debate, Mr. HUTCHINSON, (who has been a lawmaker ever since I knew any thing of politics,) said, that the "*distress* was so great in Ireland, "*that crowds of her people came*

"here hoping to get bread." I know this very well; for I see hundreds upon hundreds pass my door, with no shoes, and some with no stockings; but, it is what you *lawmakers* say, that I want the world to hear.

Captain MABERLY'S father (in the same debate) said, that thousands of the Irish labourers had either nothing at all to do, or, had to work for *twopence a day!* Well done, Honourable House and boasting Chancellor of the Exchequer. A whole *twopence* a day to feed, clothe, and warm a family! "*Joyous*" country, "*smiling* in plenty." Great and wise, though "*calumniated*" House! Happy people, to live under laws made by such a House! Here is an *answer* to all us complaining Reformers.

SIR JOHN NEWPORT said, that the poor creatures got *barely enough* to exist on.

Your colleague, Mr. COULBURN, said, that, "*From the condition of Ireland, from the very nature of the food on which the population was supported, it was impossible that emergencies should not arise when Parliament would be called on to afford assistance to Ireland, to preserve the people from the effects of famine.*" It was peculiarly incumbent on

"those on whom the duty might be imposed of thus calling for the *liberal assistance* of Parliament, to prevent the disposition from growing up, of considering a recourse to it allowable in "*ordinary cases.*" Good God! Oh! "*joyous*" country! Happy people! Great House of Commons, though "*calumniated,*" under the laws of which House, *periodical famines* are naturally to be expected by seven millions of people! Fine Parliament! admirable Lord Johns and Ensigns-of-the-guards lawmakers! Here is one third part of the people of the whole kingdom, who *must necessarily* be saved from starvation by the Government *once in a time!* Oh, happy people! If such a people be not "*grateful*" they must be a shocking set of vagabonds.

But come, boaster, you who have received such "*loud and long-continued cheers,*" when you praised the Parliament and sneered at the Reformers. Come, eulogist of the Gatton and Sarum system; what did *you* (during this same debate) say of the state of one third part of your "*happy, contented, and grateful people*"? These were your whining words: "*No man who knew the state of Ireland could conceal from him-*



*“ self the lamentable fact, that  
 “ notwithstanding her soil, her  
 “ climate, and the other favourable  
 “ circumstances in which she was  
 “ placed, she was far removed  
 “ from that state of content and  
 “ happiness to which she was en-  
 “ titled.”* What, then, did you  
 not know this, when you were  
 making your bragging speech?  
 was you ignorant of this? Did  
 you not, when you had the assur-  
 ance to make that speech, know  
 the state, the miserable state of  
 these people? What had dis-  
 guised from you *“ the lamentable  
 fact ”*? What! a third part of  
 the people of the kingdom *“ far  
 “ removed from content and happi-  
 “ ness,”* and you have the assur-  
 ance to boast of a *“ joyous land,  
 “ smiling in plenty, with a people  
 “ prosperous, happy, contented,  
 “ and grateful ! ”* And the House  
*cheered* you; gave you cheerings  
 loud and long-continued. Well  
 worthy of that House, under whose  
 law-makings the people have been  
 brought to their present state.

Colonel French, in the same de-  
 bate; for Colonel, and Captain,  
 and Major, and Admiral and En-  
 sign lawmakers are very com-  
 mon in the famous House; Colonel  
 French gave the following account  
 of the state of this third part of the  
 people. It is worthy of being

placed close by the side of your  
 braggings. There is, indeed, no-  
 thing new in it. Its facts are  
 notoriously true. But, these facts  
 are stated in that same House,  
 who gave you loud and long-  
 continued cheers, when you had  
 the assurance to praise it for hav-  
 ing made a happy and contented  
 and grateful people. “ The Irish  
 “ people had warm hearts and  
 “ generous dispositions, and even  
 “ the outrages of which some of  
 “ them had been guilty, arose less  
 “ from baseness or want of feel-  
 “ ing, than from an overflow of  
 “ warm feeling checked and irri-  
 “ tated and goaded on to despair  
 “ by distress and famine. (Hear!)  
 “ The conduct of the resident  
 “ gentry towards the lower class  
 “ of people was productive of  
 “ most mischievous effects. A  
 “ lady of high rank and distin-  
 “ guished talents had declared,  
 “ that the industry of the female  
 “ peasants was destroyed by an  
 “ insufficiency of the necessary  
 “ implements; she went on to  
 “ assert, that ‘ they are perfectly  
 “ naked as to clothing, and per-  
 “ fectly helpless, without any com-  
 “ fort or convenience, or any pos-  
 “ sible way of gaining their live-  
 “ lihood; and unfortunately the  
 “ gentry are so used to see that  
 “ kind of distress that it does not



"*shock them; they see people naked, and with nothing in the world but a blanket to sleep on, without a bed to lie on; and they are not aware that that is not the usual and proper way for them to exist, they are so used to see it.*"

There! That is the state of *one third part* of your "joyous country," your "prosperous, happy, contented and grateful people." I will, I promise you, hold your nose to this for many and many a day! Others may forget your impudent attack on the Reformers, your audacious eulogy on the system of Gatton: I shall not forget it; and if the day do not come for your being made to repent of it, the fault shall not be mine.

Well; but this is the House's own account of a third part of the people *for whom it makes laws*. It is not my account. It is not the account of an enemy. It is the House's own account. The House's people (as we shall see by-and-by) begin to talk of *sending the Irish away*. I shall show that the House would lose by any attempt of this sort. But, no matter, for the present. If this horrid account be false, it is the famous House's own account.

Wretched people! Naked, helpless, famishing, and by mil-

lions! Now, mind, no Jacobins, no Radicals, no Revolutionists, have brought the nation to this shocking state. In the world there is no other people a hundredth part so miserable, so degraded. The worst treated of any body of slaves in the world enjoy a state of happiness compared to the state that the House itself says one third part of the people of this kingdom are in. And yet are there impudent vagabonds to censure the Spaniards, and, indeed, to censure all other nations, for not establishing *a Government like this!* There are vagabonds who call this *freedom*, and who have the audacity to affect to *lament*, that other nations *are not so free!* I know of no punishment that these cool, these corrupt, these cunning vagabonds do not deserve.

How you can sit all of you and *look one another in the face*, while you are thus describing the state of the deplorable wretches for whom *you have been making laws*; this is wonderful to me. To hear you talk there, one would imagine, that some *other* government, some *other body* of men, had been ruling and making laws for this naked and famishing people. You seem to talk of their sufferings as things that *you had had no hand in pro-*

ducing. But, mark, when you were boasting of the "*joyous land*," of the *plenty*, of the *happiness*; then you gave *all the merit to the House*; and, mind, the House received it with "loud and long-continued cheers"! Well, then, is not the House to have the *merit* of producing the nakedness and famine? Oh, no! these are to be ascribed to all manner of unlucky things: to a *redundant population*; to *potatoes*; to all sorts of conceits. Come, come, Mr. Bragger, this is not fair. The people of Ireland have, all at once, begun to *breed too fast* and *not to die fast enough*! Any thing: no matter how absurd; no matter how monstrous; rather than ascribe the horrible evil to the true cause; rather than trace it to the *deeds of the House*.

Traced thither it will be, however, by every man of information, and, at last, the consequences will fall where they ought to fall. The Irish people are, thank God, too numerous to be extinguished. They cannot be destroyed. Naked they are, famishing they are; but they *live*, and live they will in spite of the *prayers* of miscreants whom I have in my eye. They will outlive Gatton and Old Sarum, to which they will give a furious blow as soon as *war* shall again make its voice heard in these regions.

All the *subscriptions* for the Irish, all the *societyings*, all these are intended to coax them along, to wheedle them, to disguise from them the cause of their miseries. But, at last, these tricks will avail nothing. Common sense, plain common sense, says to every man in the kingdom: "Here are seven millions of people, inhabiting as fine a country as any in Europe. Their soil is rich. They have a fine sea-coast, abounding with fish. They are a quicksighted, intelligent race. They are more cheerfully laborious than any other people. They are governed by laws made by Mr. Frederick Robinson's Parliament: and they are the most naked, famished, wretched and degraded creatures upon the face of the whole earth." This is what common sense says; and not to draw the right conclusion a man must be an idiot.

Is there any one to offer an excuse for the state of Ireland? Those who talk of "*surplus population*," of "*potatoe eating*," and other causes that may have come independent of the *deeds of Parliament*, MAY mean well; but, they should show us, then, how it has happened that these causes never produced such effects before. Human nature has always been

the same. How comes it, then, that it has never until now worked in this mischievous way?

Is it thus that we judge, when we are speaking of the miseries of other nations. We are by no means coy, when other nations are to be spoken of. Our newspapers and our other publications (the greatest boasters in the world) are always, or were always, drawing comparisons between the state of the people here and that of the people in other countries. We are less prone to do this than formerly. The *extreme unction* affair in Ireland made us a little more modest, in this respect, than we used to be. Even the *great* and *notorious channel* for boasting and bragging; that noisy and impudent crew of braggers; even that crew has been a little more shy of braggery since the *extreme unction*. But, still, we do not spare other governments, when we speak of the state of the people under them.

There are not many days pass over the heads of the people of London without their seeing newspaper columns filled with censure on the Government of Spain, for instance, to the badness of which Government the degradation (real or pretended) of the Spanish people is ascribed. The fact is false.

The Spanish people were, and, perhaps, they are, as well off as any people in Europe, and the labouring classes *better off* than those of any other country. But, allowing the fact to be true; pray, if the degradation of the Spanish people be ascribed to the Spanish Government, why do we not ascribe the degradation, the unparalleled degradation, the wretched, the beastly state of the unfortunate Irish; why do we not ascribe these to the Parliament by whom Ireland is governed?

Can any man be produced to say to us, that he has seen the Spanish people, and that there is as much nakedness and hunger in any province of Spain as there is in any half parish of Ireland? Can any credible witness be produced to say this? Thousands upon thousands of Englishmen are there who have recently been in every part of Spain. Will any one of these venture to say, that he ever, in whole months of travelling about Spain, saw so much misery as he can, *any morning*, see exhibited by half-naked Irish *going through Kensington*? And, will any such man say, that the Spanish country labourer is not infinitely better off than the English country labourer? Upon what ground, then, do we



censure the Government of Spain, unless we lay the suffering and degradation of the Irish *to the door of our Parliament*, who has much more absolute power over the Irish than the Government of Spain has over the Spanish people?

Much has been said, and especially by the notoriously impudent crew, about the evils arising from *priestcraft* and *superstition*. There is, indeed, no *priestcraft* in Ireland. It is quite *frank*. It seeks no disguise. It scorns affectation. The mettle of which brewing-kettles are made is not more free from any thing calculated to make its nature doubtful. But, what I ask is this: Have any set of priests, in any country; have Jesuits, have Franciscans; have popes and cardinals; have the priests of Mahomet; have any priests upon the face of the earth ever exercised authority over, ever existed in the same country with, a set of human beings so miserable as the people of Ireland have become under the laws passed by the Parliament that you so highly praised, and that received your praises with "loud and long-continued cheers"?

Two-and-twenty years did we wage war against the French revolution. And, *for what?* To

prevent revolution here. And why were the *people* to wish to prevent it here? Because *revolution would make them miserable!* And here we are, after these twenty-two years of war to *prevent misery*, with the most miserable people that the world ever saw; with *females*, a large part of whom are "*perfectly naked*," and with a *gentry*, "*so used to see this* as not to be shocked at it." This is the House's own description; and, what must be the state of the country; how callous must all have become, when this could, and that, too, without any seeming horror, be heard in the House! The "*gentry*" of Ireland are *so used* to the sight of naked female human beings, that they are not shocked at it, and are "*not aware* "*that it is not the usual and proper way for females to exist*"! And this is said in that House, who have been making laws for these Irish for ages! This is said at the end of a twenty-two years' war, waged to *prevent us from experiencing misery!*

What! could a revolution, then, have brought us misery more complete than this? Could it have done *more* than strip the *females* *naked*? Could it have done more to dishonour human nature, than to produce "A GENTRY" (pretty

gentry!) who are "*not aware*" that *nakedness* is not "*the proper way for females to exist*"! Mind; this is said in your famous House, or the newspapers are liars. This is a statement made without hesitation, and, apparently, exciting no horror. There have been revolutions in America and France. Did misery like this ever exist in either? In the whole world did you ever hear of any thing so degrading to human nature? And yet, mind, this state of things not only exists; but has risen up *under laws made by that House* which you so eulogised. This is the point to stick to: this is the fact to be kept constantly before the people. That, no matter, naked or not naked, hungry or full, shut up from sunset to sunrise or suffered to go at large, Skibbereen or no Skibbereen, "*redundant population*" or not redundant population, the people of Ireland have come to their present state *under laws made by your House!*

I have spoken above of the *subscribing* and *societying* work that is going on for the "*benefit of Ireland.*" I will here put upon record a specimen of this, in the curious proceedings (on the 15th instant, in London) of the meeting of a "*Society for improving the condition of the Irish Peasantry.*"

A *people* to have their condition improved by a *Society!* It seems, that the London Committee, who applied the money collected for the Irish in 1822, handed over *the balance* to this Society. I shall now insert the newspaper account of the proceedings.

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Mr. *Michell*, the Secretary, immediately, proceeded to read the Report: It commenced by congratulating the Society upon the gradual diffusion of the benefits which formed the great object of their solicitude. On the 3d of April the Committee of the City of London, whose exertions to ameliorate the condition of the Irish Peasantry, had entitled them to such unqualified praise, had made a final appropriation of the funds remaining in their hands, by transmitting them over to this Institution, thereby enabling it to perpetuate its usefulness, and more effectually to relieve the calamities which were unhappily known to exist in Ireland. The Committee had also promised to lend their assistance in furthering the views of the Society, for which purpose it was proposed that frequent meetings, at stated periods, should be held in the city. In making this grant, the City of London Committee had mentioned two objects, which they considered it would be especially necessary to support—namely, first, the extension of agricultural schools; and, secondly, the encouragement of schools, such as had been commenced in the town of Ennis, under the superintendence of Lady O'Brian, for promoting industry among the female poor.

The largest proportion of the funds of the Association had been expended upon the principle of charitable loans; and the Committee were happy to state, that this course had in every instance proved successful.



Sixty associations of this sort had already been formed in Ireland; and the Committee expressed a hope that every encouragement would be given to their increase. It was a system of relief highly adapted to the state of the lower classes of the Irish peasantry, inasmuch as it was calculated to supply the lamentable want of capital which was known to exist, and to assist the local naked resources of industry. The opinion of the Committee on this subject was fortified by the fact, that where these loans had been made, and were payable by instalments, not a single defaulter had been found—a circumstance highly honourable to the character of the Irish peasantry [cries of hear, hear, hear!].

The Committee had also turned their attention to the domestic manufacture of coarse Woollen Cloths, which had been productive of much advantage, and this, added to the judicious application of premiums for cleanliness in the dwellings of the poor, had not only extended real comfort, but promoted practical happiness.

The Committee, lastly, congratulated the Society upon the fact, of his Royal Highness the Duke of York having agreed to preside over their affairs.

To the Report was added an Appendix, from which the state of the Funds of the Society appeared to be as follows:—

Old Four per Cents. (now 3)	£5,000
Three per Cents. Consols.....	5,000
Exchequer Bills.....	1,000
In the hands of the Treasurer.	40
	£11,040

Mr. R. Wellesley, as Chairman of the Committee, rose at the conclusion of the Report, to move that it should be adopted. In doing this, he begged to make a few observations. In common with all, he had to regret the absence of His Royal Highness the Duke of York. He took leave to say that he was present at the festival of St. Patrick, the pa-

tron saint of Ireland; and when he reflected on the manner in which His Royal Highness expressed himself on that occasion, no man could doubt the cordial interest which he took in every question which affected the prosperity of Ireland [hear, hear!]. Indeed, he was sure, that among the many symptoms of dawning prosperity to Ireland, which he had delight in observing, there was none which could have greater influence on the feelings of those who took any interest in the condition of that unhappy country, than the fact that they had with them the best wishes of a gracious Sovereign, and all the Princes of his Royal House [hear, hear!]. Every man who knew the state of Ireland, must be aware that her distresses were mainly attributable to the want of employment for a redundant population. This was a proposition which had met with universal concurrence, and in proportion as this evil could be remedied, so would good be attained. He would not now attempt to describe the condition of the peasantry of Ireland; by those who had seen their situation, his description must be pronounced imperfect; and by those who had not seen it, his details might probably be considered too great a tax upon their credulity. He could only say, that he wished most heartily success to this institution, not merely taking into view what might be the effect in Ireland by increasing the means of employment, and by extending the spirit of beneficence in that country; but viewing also the more general consideration and continual discussions which the affairs of Ireland would obtain here, and the more accurate knowledge which the public would thereby be enabled to obtain as to the real condition of its people. There was another great point upon which he also wished it success, and that was, the impressions which would necessarily be made on the minds of the people of Ireland, that their fellow-countrymen here felt a deep interest in their happiness, and were ready



and willing to contribute a part of their wealth towards their support. This must produce a spirit of gratitude and attachment mutually beneficial to both countries. The Hon. Gentleman concluded by moving, "That the Report now read be confirmed, and that 300 copies be printed."—Mr. *Stirling* seconded this motion, and it was carried unanimously.

Mr. *J. Smith* begged to be permitted to make a motion. He had watched the progress of this Society from its commencement; and he was bound to say that it owed every thing to the exertions of Mr. *Wellesley*.

On his certain knowledge, every hour of his time had been devoted to the promotion of these objects, and to the extension of the benevolent views of the subscribers. In the London Committee his zeal had been alike honourable to his heart and to his head. With these feelings he requested to move, "That Mr. *Wellesley* be requested to be Chairman of the Society."

Lord *Carbery*, in seconding this motion, could not let the opportunity pass without expressing, from the bottom of his heart, the grateful sense which he entertained of the liberal and benevolent conduct of the London Committee. Their example had roused the scandalous apathy of his countrymen, and, he trusted, that in future they would feel a deeper interest, and take a more active part in ameliorating the sufferings and improving the condition of those whose calamities had excited so generous a sympathy among strangers. The motion was carried *nem. con.*

Colonel *French* also expressed his sincere admiration of the noble and liberal conduct of the London Committee, whose generosity, he was satisfied, would ever live in the recollection of Irishmen. He moved "That the Society hold Meetings on the first Tuesday in every month in the City of London." Carried.

The Bishop of *Limerick* was at a loss for words to express how sincerely he participated in feelings of gratitude towards the City of Lon-

don Committee, for the manner in which they had stepped forward to relieve the calamities of his unhappy country. To the succour and exertions of that Committee they were indebted in Ireland, for the first true and rational prospect of improved habits among their peasantry. He had personal opportunities of witnessing the good effects of their liberality and beneficence, having had the honour of being appointed one of the distributors of their bounty. He was happy to say that this distribution had been productive of the best consequences, and his feelings were still more gladdened in having the power to add, that every account he received from Ireland confirmed his belief that these beneficial consequences were every day becoming more extensive [hear, hear!]. He had only to add, that the good thus attained could only be exceeded by the gratitude of those upon whom it was conferred, and he might add, that in that gratitude he was a sincere and heartfelt participator. The Rev. *Prelate* sat down deeply affected; but again rose and moved, "That the Committee of the last year be the Committee for the year ensuing."

Sir *M. Tierney* seconded the motion.—Carried.

Mr. *J. Smith* passed a warm eulogium on the Rev. Bishop of *Limerick*, for the zeal and humanity which he had evinced in promoting the objects of the Society. With the liberality of a true Christian he acted as Clergyman of his own parish, thereby doing an honour to himself, and blessing all around him [hear, hear!].

Sir *Ulysses Burgh* moved the thanks of the Meeting to the Sixty Charitable Loan Institutions in Ireland, and expressed a hope that their numbers might be increased.

The motion was seconded, and carried unanimously.

Sir *John Doyle* said, that, according to the arrangements which had been formed in expectation of the presence of His Royal Highness the Duke of York, the task was to have

devolved upon him, of proposing their thanks to their Royal Chairman—thanks not the less deserved, owing to the unavoidable absence of the illustrious individual through the pressure of the multifarious duties of his high official situation. It had been truly said, that the Royal Family, and particularly His Majesty and the Duke of York, were foremost in offering their assistance to improve the condition of the unfortunate, and hitherto neglected people of Ireland. He could, from his own personal knowledge, say, that next to His Majesty, His Royal Highness the Duke of York had been not lately, but long, of the number who avowed a deep interest in the behalf of his (Sir John's) unfortunate countrymen [applause]. The Duke of York, though unobtrusive, had yet been for many years the steady friend of Ireland. Thirty years ago, he, (Sir John) who had the misfortune of being the oldest Life-Governor of the Saint Patrick Society, remembered His Royal Highness taking the chair to promote the interests of that Institution. In this benevolent country, in which charity was so abundant, although, he must say, that in Ireland there was no lack of it, so far as the means of the people went, yet still in the one country and in the other there was an *impetus* wanted to stimulate the public attention to the wants of the Irish people. *Fortunately*, in this *free country there was a power above the laws*, which controlled and impelled the public action—it was the *power of fashion*. Now, in their cause that impulse had been given by the principal Members of the Royal Family [applause]; and after them it became the *fashion to be charitable*. When he viewed the present prospect of the Society, and looked to the humble source from which it had sprung only two years ago, he felt the highest gratification. It had commenced from the small means of a few private individuals, to whom, however, their country must ever feel the deepest gratitude [applause]. And he must say, that

the poor and unfortunate people who were the objects of that solicitude, participate fully in that sentiment; for, in the catalogue of whatever faults his *hapless countrymen* had to answer for, the name of ingratitude was not to be found [applause]. He concluded by moving the vote of thanks to the Duke of York, which was then put, and carried by acclamation.

Sir John Doyle said, that the formal business of the day having been gone through, he was ready to hear any gentleman who had any proposition or suggestion to make, having for its object the benefit of the Society.

Doctor Saunders came forward and said, that he had entered the room as a casual visitor, but was so struck with the benevolent object of the Society towards his countrymen, that he requested permission to become a subscriber to its funds [hear!].—Sir Charles Doyle and one or two other gentlemen requested a similar permission.

The Bishop of Limerick: "And I, too, Sir John, put in my claim for the same permission" [applause].

Sir John Doyle: I do not know what sort of a Chairman I make, but I do not think I am a *bad recruiting officer* [a laugh]. And, my Lord Bishop, of all the recruits that I ever obtained in the whole course of *my recruiting service*, I am sure I never had one who was better calculated to pass the most scrupulous *muster* than yourself (laughter and applause).

Mr. Richard Wellesley then moved the thanks of the Society to Sir John Doyle, for his services in the Chair; and remarked, that he never had heard of an instance of any Public Meeting having been held in England for the improvement of Ireland, at which the name of Sir John did not appear foremost in the list.

Sir John Doyle, in returning thanks, reiterated the warm sense he entertained of the value of this compliment.

The Meeting separated at four o'clock.



Look at this, ye who yet retain your senses! A nation, a whole nation, to have their condition improved by a *Society*; and a *Society*, too, with funds amounting to *eleven thousand pounds*! Only look at the scheme of *lending money* to the people. Only think of eleven thousand pounds "supplying the lamentable want of capital!" Really, all this is so wild, that one cannot help fearing that the effects of the dog-star may not have been entirely absent from these rooms of the Horticultural Society.

MR. WELLESLEY (who is this?) has got "*redundant population*" into his head, and I know not who is to beat it out. It is a calamitous malady. Begging Mr. Wellesley's pardon, a more dangerous notion cannot be imbibed by the Irish than that which he wants them to imbibe; namely, that the English rich people are *willing to give them part of their money*. They are *willing* to do no such thing. They do it with great reluctance; but, many of them are *afraid not to do it*. They see great danger to themselves in a total convulsing of seven millions of people. They can see, too, that more than half of our enormous standing army in time of peace is due to the nakedness and hunger of the Irish.

As to the BISHOP's speech, what hope can any rational man entertain, when such a speech is made by a Bishop who comes to propose or approve of means for improving the condition of a people? He seems to have no idea of doing any thing but dole out a few pounds in benevolence! And, what can he mean by saying (if he did say it), that the *money sent from the London Committee* gave the Irish the "first true rational

prospect of *improved habits* "amongst their peasantry"! What can this mean?

If Ireland is to be restored to happiness by *slummery*, the Chairman seems to be destined to do the work. Only think of such a meeting, or, rather, a meeting for such a purpose, ending with a *horselaugh* and *applause* at a poor, miserable joke. But, indeed, what would any one naturally expect?

This is the way, is it, to restore the Irish people to happiness, to clothe them, to feed them, to give the country peace, and to make it a source of strength, and not of weakness, in case of *another war*. The very idea of a *Society* to improve the condition of a *nation* is monstrous. When such a *Society* can be publicly talked of, the case of such nation must be desperate. It is, in fact, a *Society* for supplying the place of a Government. It is a *Society* to do that which a legislature, an executive, and a judiciary ought to do. Then the futility, the childishness of the thing. One is astonished that any man of sober sense should entertain the slightest hope of improving the condition of a people by such means.

If these gentlemen had led the way in a *remonstrance to the Parliament* against the continuation of that system under which the Irish had been brought into this deplorable state; if they had done that indeed, there would have been sense in their proceedings, and they would, in this one day, have done more for their country than has ever, from first to last, been done by all the *Societies* with whose not very wise talk the newspapers have entertained us.

MR. JOHN SMITH, who appears



to have been present upon this occasion, said, during the debate on Captain Maberly's motion, that "He had read many thousand letters, and obtained much personal information from Ireland, and if he knew that if he was within half an hour of his death; he should still say, that unless *the whole policy of this country towards Ireland were changed*, events were *in prospect* which might *drag down this great and powerful country* from the lofty station she had so long filled. By a different system, Ireland, at present a source of weakness, might be converted into *a source of strength and power.*"

Very true, Mr. Smith. I agree with you. But, if you think that *the whole of the policy* with regard to Ireland ought to be changed, how can you hope to do any good by largesses and loans? These miserable means can change no system of policy; nor can they assist in doing it; but, on the contrary, they tend to amuse, deceive, and to prevent salutary change.

Mr. Smith sees "*events in prospect*," and so do I, and so does the Catholic Bishop, DOYLE, (whose letter I shall insert), who has flatly and plainly said what the Government may expect from the six millions of Catholics, *in case of war!* The Bishop is right. Indeed he does little more than repeat what I have, within a year, said many times over. It was not difficult to guess at the disposition of people, used as the Catholics of Ireland have been and are. Oh! *Skibbereen!* Wash that from their memory, if you can! It is not in nature that Irishmen should not have the feelings which the Bishop says they will

have, and the consequences of which Mr. SMITH seems to anticipate. I was forcibly struck, the other day, in reading, in James's Naval History, the following passage, relative to the crew of the American frigate CONSTITUTION, which had beaten and captured the English frigate, the GUERRIERE. The former was commanded by Captain HULL, and the latter by Captain DACRES. The battle was fought off the coast of America. The historian (whom I should take for a Scotchman) gives the following account of what Captain DACRES observed after the battle.

"A great many of the CONSTITUTION's crew were recognised by Captain DACRES as British seamen, PRINCIPALLY IRISH-MEN. The Guerriere's people found among them several old acquaintances and shipmates. One fellow, who, after the action, was sitting under the half-deck, busily employed in making buckshot cartridges to mangle his honourable countrymen, had served under the first Lieutenant. He now went by a new name; but, on seeing his old Commanding Officer standing before him, a glow of shame overspread his countenance."

Indeed! a glow of shame? Still he continued coolly to make the buckshot cartridges! Ah! Here is the rub. The Irish Catholics will not die. They will not die to gratify the malignant and tyrannical Orange crew. They will live. There will still be six millions of them; and the question is, *for whom* shall they "make buckshot?" This is the real question. This is the question to which Mr. SMITH alludes, and which Bishop DOYLE bolts plainly out. This is what the subscribers

and the *societyors* have in view. Nor are you and your colleagues insensible to this question; but, stir you cannot without adopting those *other measures*, which you tremble but to think of.

"Making buckshot cartridges "to mangle his *honourable* countrymen with." But, pray, Mr. JAMES, the historian, have you considered all this matter well? Have you read all the laws, passed within the last twenty years, relating to Ireland? Have you heard of projects for *colonising*; that is to say, *sending away, getting rid of*, the "redundant" Irish? What, then, must they be people of *no country*? Will they, and do they, still owe allegiance to those who have *got rid of them*? A famous naval historian, I know you are, Mr. JAMES; a famous excuse-maker; a famous shuffle-hatcher; but not, I think, a very deep politician and publicist.

But, as to this colonising, or sending away, or getting rid of, project, I must speak of that in a more full and complete manner than I can do it here. I see (and with no little surprise) that Sir FRANCIS BURDETT is for this *colonising* scheme! It appears to me, that people are half mad upon this subject: the pressing nature of the evil and its magnitude and hideousness would seem to have frightened even sensible men into conclusions wholly at variance with reason as well as with experience. The minds of men seem, as far as relates to this matter, to have been turned upside down.

However, I shall not decline to combat these which I deem most monstrous errors; and, in my next, if nothing more pressing in-

tervene, I shall address a Letter upon this subject to Sir FRANCIS BURDETT, he having been the most decided of all in favour of the *colonising* project.

In the meanwhile, Sir, let me beg you to look back once more to your bragging speech, and contrast it with your famous House's own description of one third of the people for whom it makes laws; and I also beg you to bear in mind, *that it is under the laws made by that House*, that the Irish people have become the most miserable upon the face of the earth. I am, Sir,

Your most humble and  
Most obedient Servant,  
WM. COBBETT.

#### BISHOP DOYLE'S LETTER.

DURING the debate on Mr. HUME'S motion, Mr. ROBERTSON expressed a wish to see an *union* between the Catholic and the Protestant churches of Ireland. The Catholic Bishop, Doyle, has, in consequence of this, published a letter, addressed to Mr. ROBERTSON, expressing an agreement in opinion with him upon that subject. I am quite convinced that Mr. ROBERTSON and the Bishop are very much mistaken in this respect; but, I shall here insert the whole of the Bishop's letter, begging the reader to look particularly at paragraphs seven and eight. The doctrinal matters of the letter, I think worth little attention; but the politics of it, as far as paragraph thirteen, are, in my opinion, perfectly sound, and eminently worthy of the attention of the Ministers.

TO — ROBERTSON, Esq. M.P.

I. SIR,—The sentiments which you are reported to have delivered



in the House of Commons on the motion of Mr. Hume, relative to the Church Establishment in this country, induce me, though a stranger, to take the liberty of addressing you; and as I agree in opinion with you, that the best, if not the only effectual mode of pacifying Ireland, improving the condition of her people, and consolidating the interests of the empire, would be found in a union of the Churches which distract and divide us, an expression of my views, who am a Catholic Bishop, may not be unacceptable to you.

2. A person well acquainted with Ireland, would not find it difficult to show, why the efforts lately made to better her condition have been fruitless, and why every benefit conferred on her by the Legislature, or through the bounty of the English people, has had no corresponding effect. The whole frame of society amongst us is disorganized, and the distrust, apathy, fraud, jealousy, and contention which prevail universally, as they derange the public will, and prevent the mutual co-operation of all classes, must necessarily prevent the country, whilst they continue, from deriving advantage from any partial measure, or emerging from its present depressed, if not degraded, condition.

3. This state of the public mind and feeling is unquestionably produced by the inequality of the laws, and still more immediately by the incessant collision and conflict of religious opinions.

4. The Irish Parliament excluded and continued to exclude the British Constitution from the great mass of our people, first through bigotry and a fear of the Pretender; afterwards through the

less worthy motives of religious intolerance, and selfish monopoly; that parliament is now happily extinguished, and the present legislature can have no other motive for continuing the ancient system, than a desire to preserve the integrity of the Empire, which it fears would be endangered, if a nation, with a people and resources such as ours, were united, rich, and powerful.

5. Such considerations should doubtless have their weight with a Statesman, and there is no man holding the helm of British interests who might not with reason hesitate as to the propriety of the course which he should proceed in with regard to Ireland. But the Government, Parliament, and all the reflecting portion of both countries agree in thinking, that the state of Ireland is intolerable, and that a material change must be effected in her condition. How this change can be produced, no man is prepared to say with confidence; but the apparent impossibility of discovering an adequate remedy for the inveterate and almost incurable diseases under which we labour, may in the end be the cause of applying to us the most, if not the only effectual cure.

6. One of the principal Secretaries of State has said in his place in Parliament, that every means of tranquillizing Ireland had been tried, Catholic Emancipation alone excepted, and to that measure he was not then prepared to yield his assent. The head of the Government, in the Upper House, has deliberately declared, that in his opinion, the admission of the Roman Catholics to the privileges of the Constitution would only aggravate the evils of the country. These personages are



manifestly at a loss how to conduct the interests of Ireland. They must be aware that the whole body of the Catholics are impatient, that their pride and interests are wounded, that disaffection must be working within them, if they be men born and nurtured in a free State, and yet enslaved. These Ministers of the Crown must know, that the mind of a nation fettered and exasperated will struggle and bound, and when a chasm is opened will escape by it in a torrent, like lava from the crater of a volcano.

7. They must see the rising greatness of France, and of the United States; the growing empires in South America; the character of those wars which are approaching, as well as the dispositions of six millions of the King's subjects; and they must have their misgivings as to whether they will be able to weather the coming storm. They are themselves preparing fuel for the flame in Ireland; they are educating the people without providing for their distress, and thus putting the sharpest weapons into the hands of men, who, as they learn to read, will also learn to calculate their strength, and to devise and meditate on schemes of retaliation and revenge. They will not pacify the country, or induce the absentees to return, or the resident gentry to abide here in peace; by-and-by there will be no link of connexion between the Government and a zealous, if not a disaffected people. The Ministers of the Establishment, as it exists at present, are and will be detested by those who differ from them in religion; and the more their residence is enforced, and their num-

ber multiplied, the more odious they will become. This may seem a paradox in England, but whosoever is acquainted with the oppression arising from tithes and church rates, and with the excessive religious zeal which has always characterized the Irish, will freely assent to this truth, however strange it may appear; I doubt as little of it as of any other I have stated.

8. The Minister of England cannot look to the exertions of the Catholic Priesthood; they have been ill-treated, and they may yield for a moment to the influence of nature, though it be opposed to grace. This clergy, with few exceptions, are from the ranks of the people, they inherit their feelings, they are not, as formerly, brought up under despotic governments, and they have imbibed the doctrines of Locke and Paley, more deeply than those of Bellarmin, or even of Bossuet on the divine right of kings; they know much more of the principles of the Constitution than they do of passive obedience. If a rebellion were raging from Carrickfergus to Cape Clear, no sentence of excommunication would ever be fulminated by a Catholic prelate, or if fulminated, it would fall, as Grattan once said of British supremacy, like a spent thunderbolt, "some" "gazed at it, the people were fond" "to touch it."

9. The Catholics possessed of property in Ireland either cannot or will not render any efficient services to the Government, should eventful times arrive. The number of the ancient proprietors of land amongst the Catholics has of late years rather diminished than increased, and those who remain of them have at present less in-

fluence than at any former period of our history. The system of clanship is entirely dissolved in Ireland, the Catholic Aristocracy, as they are called, since the Penal Laws were relaxed, have gradually withdrawn themselves from the people; they have shewn on some occasions an overweening anxiety for emancipation, at the expense of what the Priesthood and the other classes deemed the interests, if not the principles, of their religion; hence they are looked on with suspicion, and can no longer wield the public mind. The men who have purchased properties in land—who have lent their money, acquired by industry, on mortgages, those who are engaged in commerce, or in the liberal professions, are, with a few silly exceptions, on the side of the people. These are men of literature or of trade, and therefore if history and experience can be credited, they are bold, ambitious, fond of justice and of freedom—from such men the Government, should it persist in its present course, has only to expect defiance or open hostility.

10. Such is the view which this country must present to the eye of a British Statesman, and when he turns from it and says he knows not what to do, he professes his incompetency to guide the public Councils.

11. In such a state of things it behoves Parliament to apply to itself what the Roman Senate used to say to the Consul or Dictator in times of peril, *Curet, ne quid respublica detrimenti patiatur*, and I have little doubt, if your sentiments were adopted by it, but that Ireland could be tranquillized, the union of the countries cemented, peace and prosperity diffused,

and the Empire rendered invulnerable.

12. These results cannot be attained by Catholic Emancipation alone, still less by those futile measures which are now in progress; if the mind of the nation be not well directed, and the public will made to co-operate with the Legislature, the disease may be repressed or shifted, but no renovating principle of health will be infused into the frame of society.

13. Catholic emancipation will not remedy the evils of the tithe system, it will not allay the fervour of religious zeal—the perpetual clashing of two Churches, one elevated, the other fallen, both high-minded, perhaps intolerant: it will not check the rancorous animosities with which different sects assail each other; it will not remove all suspicion of partiality in the Government were Antoninus himself the Viceroy; it will not create that sympathy between the different orders in the state which is ever mainly dependant on religion, nor produce that unlimited confidence between man and man which is the strongest foundation on which public welfare can repose, as well as the most certain pledge of a nation's prosperity. Withal Catholic Emancipation is a great public measure, and of itself not only would effect much, but open a passage to ulterior measures, which a provident Legislature could without difficulty effect.

14. The Union of the Churches, however, which you have had the singular merit of suggesting to the Commons of the United Kingdom, would together and at once effect a total change in the dispositions of men; it would bring all classes to co-operate zealously in promoting the prosperity of Ireland, and



in securing her allegiance for ever to the British Throne. The question of emancipation would be swallowed up in the great inquiry, how Ireland could be enriched and strengthened, and in place of the Prime Minister devising arguments to screen an odious oppression, and reconcile an Insurrection Act of five-and-twenty years duration, with the Habeas Corpus Act and Magna Charta, we would find him receiving the plaudits of the Senate, the thanks of his Sovereign, and the blessings of millions, for the favours which he could so easily dispense.

15. This Union, on which so much depends, is not, as you have justly observed, so difficult as it appears to many; and the present time is peculiarly well calculated for attempting, at least, to carry it into effect.

16. It is not difficult; for in the discussions which were held, and the correspondence which occurred on this subject early in the last century, as well as that in which Archbishop Tillotson was engaged, as the others which were carried on between Bossuet and Leibnitz, it appeared that the points of agreement between the churches were numerous, those on which the parties hesitated few, and apparently not the most important. The effort which was then made, was not attended with success, but its failure was owing more to Princes than to Priests, more to State policy than to a difference of belief. But the same reasons which at that period disappointed the hopes of every good Christian in Europe would at present operate favourably. For what interest can England now have, which is opposed to such a

Union, and what nation or church in the Universe can have stronger motives for desiring it than Great Britain, if by it she could preserve her Church Establishment, perfect her internal policy, and secure her external dominion.

17. The time is favourable; for the Government is powerful and at peace, the Pope is powerless and anxious to conciliate, the Irish Catholics are wearied and fatigued, exceedingly desirous of repose; the established religion is almost frittered away, and the Monarchy, a thing unprecedented in a Christian state, is left in one country with only the staff of the Church, to use an expression of Mr. Hume, and in the other with less than a moiety of the people attached to the hierarchy. Add to this the improvement of men's minds during the last century, the light and liberality which distinguish the present, the revival of Christian piety since the overthrow of the French Revolution, and the disposition of even religious disputants to conciliate and explain.

18. In Ireland, I am confident that, notwithstanding the ferment which now prevails, a proposition, such as you have made, if adopted by Government, would be heartily embraced. The Clergy of the Establishment are unpopular, and they feel it; they are without flocks, and every professional man wishes for employment; their property is attacked, and even endangered, for the State has touched it, and the people have no respect for it. The Dissenters have encroached on them; and the Catholic Clergy have despoiled them, in many places, of their flocks. The Catholic Laity, as I before mentioned, are tired of their degra-



dation; they are wearied in pursuit of freedom; they love their country, and are anxious for repose. Their Clergy, without, I believe, an exception, would make every possible sacrifice to effect a union; I myself would most cheerfully, and without fee, pension, emolument, or hope, resign the office which I hold, if by doing so, I could in any way contribute to the union of my brethren and the happiness of my country.

19. The Proprietors and Capitalists in Ireland, are affected at the prospect which lies before them, and are, if not blind to self-interest as well as dead to patriotism, anxious to establish peace and security amongst us. The Government has no interest in preserving disunion, unless for the purpose of securing its power, and should it find an honourable and safe substitute for so detestable and precarious a system, it should be blind and besotted if it did not embrace it.

20. the King who rules over us is liberal, wise and enlightened, beyond any of his predecessors; and as he is the head of the State, so he has been foremost through life in bestowing his royal countenance and support on whatever could contribute to the honour of religion, to the good of his subjects, or to the glory of his reign. Whatever, then, time and circumstances can contribute to a great and good undertaking seems now to favour a project for the union of Christians too long divided. Had they been so favourable in the sixteenth century, the separation which has produced such numberless calamities, would certainly have been prevented.

21. It may not become so humble an individual as I am to hint

even at a plan for effecting so great a purpose as the Union of Catholics and Protestants in one great family of Christians; but as the difficulty does not appear to me to be at all proportioned to the magnitude of the object to be attained, I would presume to state, that if Protestant and Catholic Divines of learning, and a conciliatory character, were summoned by the Crown, to ascertain the points of agreement and difference between the Churches, and that the result of their conferences were made the basis of a project to be treated on between the heads of the Church of Rome and of England, the result might be more favourable than at present would be anticipated.

22. The chief points to be discussed are, the Canon of the S. Scriptures, Faith, Justification, the Mass, the Sacraments, the authority of Tradition, of Councils, of the Pope, the Celibacy of the Clergy, Language of the Liturgy, Invocation of Saints, respect for Images, Prayers for the dead.

23. On most of these it appears to me that there is no essential difference between Catholics and Protestants; the existing diversity of opinion arises, in most cases, from certain forms of words which admit of satisfactory explanation, or from the ignorance or misconceptions which ancient prejudice and ill-will produce and strengthen, but which could be removed; they are pride and points of honour, which keep us divided on many subjects, not a love of Christian humility, charity, and truth.

24. It should be the duty, as it is obviously the interest of the ruling powers, to provide for the happiness of the people, by enlightening their minds and by

curbing their passions; not by reproachful speeches and coercive laws, but by means suited to their real wants; and if, through the wisdom of Parliament and the efforts of Government, the Churches of these countries could be united, a new era of happiness would commence in our history. The laws in this country could be equalized, the most perfect confidence would prevail between the Government and the subjects; their natural protectors would be restored to a generous and warm-hearted people; the Aristocracy would become what it never has been in Ireland—a link between the Prince and the peasant; industry would be protected; capital would flow into the country; all the resources of the soil, climate, genius and talent of the nation would be called into life and activity; the union of the countries would be consolidated, and Great Britain would not only be Queen of the ocean, but Mistress of the world.

Hoping that you will again call the attention of Parliament to the consideration of this important subject,

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient humble Servant,

J. DOYLE.

Carlisle May 13, 1824.

### IMPRESSMENT.

ON the 10th of June, there was a debate, in the House of Commons, on a motion made by Mr. HUME for declaring, that the House would, early in next Sessions, take measures for doing away with *Impressment* for the sea-service. The subject is important; but not having room for it now, I shall take it up in a

future Register, especially as Mr. WARRE (who is he?) made mention of ME during the debate. I shall address myself to this Mr. WARRE, who will find, I imagine, that (if he really did say which is imputed to him) he did not act a very prudent part. I promise him, that I will endeavour to do justice to the subject, to him, and to myself.

In the meanwhile, I shall insert a letter from one who seems well to understand the subject of *impressment*. This was published in another paper. But, a copy has been sent to me by the very able author, and I publish it with very great pleasure.

TO JOSEPH HUME, ESQ. M. P.  
&c. &c.

SIR,—Permit me to call your attention to a pamphlet on the Legality of Impressment, just published. But before I proceed to offer such observations as a perusal of that pamphlet induces me to consider necessary, allow me to express the astonishment and regret with which I learned that you had again postponed your motion. In truth, Sir, the uninitiated in the ways of the "Collective Wisdom," are at a loss to account for the conduct of Mr. Brougham on that occasion; they have yet to learn that the fate of a missionary is of greater consequence than the well-being of our brave seamen, and the preservation of our naval superiority. The pamphlet above alluded to, is an elaborate attempt to justify and defend the horrible system of impressment, on the score of its legality, which, if precedent and ancient usage be law, is certainly unquestionable. In the preface, we who advocate an abatement of the intolerable grievance, are called upon to prove.

First, That it is a greater hardship than the lower ranks of mankind always have borne, and always will bear.



Secondly, That it is unsupported by the practice of the most celebrated states of antiquity.

Thirdly, That it is inexpedient, because since it has been in use the Navy has mouldered to nothing.

Fourthly, That it is unnecessary, because a better mode might be adopted.

Fifthly, That is unconstitutional, because no persons are by the constitution compelled to public duty against their will.

Sixthly, That it is illegal, because it is unsupported by precedent.

Admitting, and it is only for argument's sake I will admit it, that the lower ranks of mankind have always been subjected to such hardships; is it not monstrous, that those who have nothing to lose, and consequently nothing to defend, should be expected to make the greatest sacrifice? Admitting also, that it is only following the example of the most celebrated states of antiquity, those states have also afforded us another, and a tremendous example; they have (as states I mean) "dissolved; and like the baseless fabric of a vision left not a wreck behind!" And it is not improbable that their desolation was a consequence of their persevering in such systems of cruelty and injustice. It is quite unnatural to expect, that men should feel any interest in the result of a contest, the successful issue of which would in nowise better their condition; and although the Navy *has not yet* "mouldered to nothing," but has, with the aid of impressed men, acquired never-fading laurels; the *onus* lies with the pamphleteer to prove, that the like achievements have not been, and could not have been performed by voluntary service; and even then his position goes only to prove, that from the greatest evil good will sometimes emanate. That Impressment has been (hitherto) necessary; is unfortunately too true; but why it has been so, is a fact of equal notoriety; make the service palatable to the sailor, and the emergency

must be very great, when a recurrence to the horrible system of compulsion shall be found necessary. That, to use the pamphleteer's own language, *should be the last resort*, when *every possible mode* has been used to induce the seamen to enter voluntarily, and has been found insufficient. That the offices of Sheriff, Juror, Churchwarden, and Constable, are compulsory, is readily admitted; but it would be the height of folly to suppose, and something worse than folly to insinuate, that the compulsion used with regard to those offices is at all analogous to Impressment. As to the legality of the practice, as I have before stated, if the sanction of precedent and ancient usage makes a thing legal, its legality is unquestionable; and so was the burning of people for witchcraft until very lately. Having disposed of the sort of challenge which so conspicuously closed the preface, I proceed to observe upon some texts to which great importance appears to be attached.—Having admitted the legality of the practice, subject to certain qualifications, I pass over all that part of the pamphlet which relates to the origin and utility of Government, and the existing gradations of society, and hasten to that part which I, as a seaman, having no pretensions to superior acumen, nevertheless conceive myself in some measure competent to handle.

"The welfare, and even the existence, of this nation depends on its Naval prosperity."—This is self-evident, the man who can doubt it must have an understanding of an extraordinary construction; but, however we may agree as to the fact, some difference of opinion must be allowed, as to the best means of insuring a continuance of that prosperity; I am anxious that it should depend upon the moral, as well as the physical, energy of the seaman; upon his affection rather than his fear.

"Our Naval Concerns have the first claim to the attention of Government."—So they ought to have; but the very different manner in which



the memories of Trafalgar and Waterloo are cherished, and the services of our Nelsons and Wellingtons appreciated, is a fine illustration of this position.

At Trafalgar, it is feared, the sun of England's Naval Glory reached its zenith. It shone with meridian splendour, unobserved from that time until the year 1813 and 1814, when its effulgence was dimmed by some "*rascally clouds*;" and by an observation of its altitude, accurately taken after the Treaty of Ghent, it was found to have dipped considerably.

"The present mode of manning the Navy has been so long used, and has answered its purposes so well hitherto."—That is to say, it works well; the hacknied answer to every call for reformation, be the abuse what it may; the vending of Seats in Parliament by a Minister; of Commissions in the Army by a female; or the appointment of beardless boys to command the finest frigates—all, all the same; it all works well—at least so say those who benefit by such workings.

"No objection can be attended to, unless some other expedient be proposed in its stead."—This is to me a satisfactory proof of the *pamphleteer's* ignorance of the subject he was venturing to discuss. He has all along treated Impressment as a cause, whereas every man, acquainted with nautical affairs, and the light in which seamen view the service, must know, that Impressment is an effect of causes proximate and remote. The proximate cause, as I have elsewhere stated, is, that unconquerable aversion to the service, evinced by all sailors, from their earliest connexion with a seafaring life; which aversion is engendered by the heartrending tales of cruel usage they are in the habit of hearing told by men who have contrived to get away from the service: that is what effectually deters all young seamen from volunteering into the Navy. However, it is all nonsense to talk about not attending to any objections; the best method of finding a

desideratum is inquiry—let that be instituted, and the result cannot fail to prove highly beneficial, both to the sailor and the service.

"An increase of bounty offered to seamen would not answer."—Certainly not; the amount of bounty is a trifling consideration without limited service; introduce that—introduce also a regular system of discipline common to the whole Navy, and not dependant upon the caprice of the commander; give the back of the seaman the same security as that given to the back of the soldier; give to him officers of sufficient experience to appreciate his merit; insure to him, as a reward for his services, a remuneration proportionate to the sacrifices he must necessarily make; and of an enemy's property acquired by his courage and intrepidity, a just and equitable participation. The life risked is equally precious to all, and equal, therefore, should be the division of the spoil. When I say equal, let it not be supposed that I mean there should be no difference between the captain and the sweeper; what I mean is this, the officers, who generally are about one-sixth, should have one moiety of the prize-money, and the seamen, marines, and boys, of whom the other five-sixths are composed, should have the other moiety. Until that, or something very nearly resembling that which I have above described, shall have taken place, then, nor till then, will the amount of a bounty be an alluring consideration.

"The men required are those whom the Merchant Service has already instructed."—Very true; and whenever the Navy shall have become, with regard to usage, what it ought to be, the merchant ships will be compelled to increase their number of apprentices, or stand idle for want of hands; this, together with certain regulations which must be adopted, with regard to manning merchant ships, will always insure to the Navy an abundance of good seamen.

*Excellent observations of Mr. Justice Foster.*

That Learned Judge is represented to have stated, "that, as for the Mariner himself, he, when taken into the service of the Crown, only changes masters for a time; his service and employment continue the very same, with this advantage, that the danger of seas and enemy are not so great in the service of the crown, as in that of the merchant." That the excellency of this observation is completely lost upon me, I am very ready to admit, unless, indeed, it be very excellent to say a great deal about that of which one knows but very little. One thing, however, is very certain, that very few, if any, who have had practical experience of the change described by the Learned Judge, would assent to his definition of its effects.

"Personal service, the only manner in which the poor man can discharge his obligation to his country and Government."—To maintain the affirmative of this position, it would be necessary to prove either that poor men need neither food nor raiment, or that nothing worn, eaten, or drank, by poor men is taxable; and when we consider the manner in which seamen in particular spend their earnings, the greater part of which, let it be borne in mind, they spend in the United Kingdom, upon articles which pay an enormous duty, such, for instance, as tobacco, spiritous, liquors, &c., it would be nowise exaggerating to assert that they contribute more towards the exigencies of the state, in the shape of taxes, than many frugal persons whose income would entitle them to be considered as rich men; add to which, the revenue, the life-blood of the state, in an hundred ways derives addition from the result of their labours.

So much, Sir, for the different texts in the pamphlet upon which the greatest stress appears to be laid, and upon which only, I, as a seaman, and not an lawyer, deem myself competent to observe.

Having trespassed, I fear, already, too far upon your valuable time and attention, I shall conclude this long letter by expressing an opinion that the pamphlet in question is a compilation of arguments and opinions, delivered and printed either antecedent to, or during the first American war.

Sincerely hoping that your truly laudable exertions on behalf of our brave seamen will be crowned with success. I remain, Sir, your most obedient humble servant,

G. W. BUTLER.

*Horselydown, June 1, 1824.*

### ANOTHER PARSON.

WE hear of nothing being done, relative to the *livings* of this REVEREND WILLIAM HAYES, a Rector of a parish and Canon of St. Paul's. We hear of no motion for inquiry into the matter. We have an "omnipotent Parliament," and yet this man goes off, keeping the income of his livings! But, if we appear to have no means of coming at this parson of the "reformed" Church, as "by law established," the Parliament seems to have provided ample means of coming at those who commit acts of violence against *pheasants*, and *hares*, and *partridges*. The following article, taken from the Suffolk Chronicle, shows, that parsons are very vigilant as to the *salvation* of these animals. The article, to which I have alluded, is this: "CONVICTIONS.—Letitia Hewitt, of Sudbourn, single woman, was convicted before Charles Brooke, clerk, and Wm. Carthew, Esq. at the Sessions Hall, Woodbridge, on Wednesday last, upon the oath of two witnesses, of having spoiled four *pheasants' eggs* in the nest; and being unable to pay the penalty of 4*l.*, being 20*s.* for each egg,



"was committed to Woodbridge  
 "Bridewell for *three months*, un-  
 "less the penalty be sooner paid.  
 "—Ann Chatten, of Sudbourn,  
 "single woman, was also convicted  
 "before the same Magistrates,  
 "upon the oath of the same two  
 "witnesses, of having spoiled *five*  
 "*partridges' eggs*, and being un-  
 "able to pay the penalty of 5*l.*  
 "being 20*s.* for each egg, was also  
 "committed to Woodbridge Bride-  
 "well for three months, unless the  
 "penalty be sooner paid."

Amongst the numerous "*religions*" in the world, there is one which teaches, that the souls of human beings pass into the bodies of other animals. Our parsons, when they enter on their calling, solemnly declare, that they believe, that they are *called by the Holy Ghost* to take upon them the *care of souls*. What care they do take of the souls of the people of the parishes, of which they have the livings, I cannot say; but, from their great vigilance as to pheasants and partidges and hares, one would, at first thought, almost take them for PYTHAGOREANS, believing that the souls of their flocks passed into the bodies, or eggs, of these little animals, of which it was therefore, their duty to take special care. But, *three months!* A pretty good soucing for treading upon *four pheasants' eggs!* I should like to know *whom* the eggs belonged to.

### COUNTY COURT BILL.

THIS pretty mass of absurdity is *gone!* I always thought, that it never could get through the House of Lords, and, therefore, to write much about it appeared to me to be a waste of ink and paper. It was dismissed on Monday last,

upon a motion of LORD ELLENBOROUGH for reading it a second time that *day six months*. The MORNING CHRONICLE observes upon what passed on this occasion, that, "Of all the opponents of the County Courts' Bill, Lord ELLENBOROUGH is unquestionably the *boldest*. He goes the whole length of saying, that *facility to recover debts is a great evil*,—in short, that the *poor* should be *completely without the pale of the law*. It is astonishing how coolly persons of a certain rank can contemplate the *ruin of thousands of their fellow citizens*. To a poor man, a few pounds, paid or withheld, may be every thing, and if the Bill were only to snatch ten families from destruction every year, by placing the recovery of just demands within their means, it would have a fair claim on the support of every considerate man."

Never was a greater, though, I believe, unintentional, misrepresentation than this. I do not like LORD ELLENBOROUGH, and there is certainly "*no love lost*." But, if I had written on the subject, I should have expressed the same sentiments that LORD ELLENBOROUGH expressed; and how the Chronicle, consistently with its general profession, can entertain different sentiments, I cannot see. For, what did his Lordship say: why, according to the Chronicle's own report, this: "Lord Ellenborough opposed the Bill. It was a greater mass of absurdity than ever before was formed into the shape of a law. The object of the Bill was quite unattainable. If it were attainable to enable a creditor to recover small debts at a little cost, his Lordship did



"not think it was advisable. Such a law would only make tradesmen more ready to give credit, and make the poor ready to take it, and would occasion a great deal of mischief to both. His Lordship objected to giving greater power to Justices to punish crimes, as it was removing proportionably the protecting guards of innocence. Giving facility to recover debts would only enable an unjust creditor to make debtors pay more than they owed, and frequently would enable some men to compel others to pay sums they did not owe. It was impossible to enable men to recover small debts at a little expense, without doing more harm than good, and he besought their Lordships to look well at the principle, as well as to the absurd enactments of the Bill, before they passed it into a law."

In every word of this I most decidedly concur. It would have been a most cruel law. The Morning Chronicle seems to take it for granted, that all debtors are rogues, and all creditors honest men. Only think of a law to tempt a poor man to get a few pounds in debt, and then to invite the creditor to strip him of his bed! Besides, it would have another step in making Justices of the Peace set the Judges aside. I, for my part, thank the Lords, for having thrown out this Bill.

### IRELAND.

Mr. D. BROWN moved, the other night, in the House of Commons, or, at least, gave notice of a motion, relative to establishing a Catholic Church in Ireland! Some affected to laugh at this;

but, it was "no laughing matter." It is impossible to believe, that the the Protestant Church in that country will not soon be unestablished by law.

The next Register will contain a Letter from me to Sir FRANCIS BURDETT on his project for colonising the Irish.

### MARKETS.

Average Prices of CORN throughout ENGLAND, for the week ending 5th June.

Per Quarter.	s.	d.
Wheat .....	63	8
Rye .....	42	6
Barley .....	33	2
Oats .....	26	4
Beans .....	38	5
Peas .....	37	6

Corn Exchange, Mark Lane.

Quantities and Prices of British Corn, &c. sold and delivered in this Market, during the week ended Saturday, 5th June.

Qrs.	£.	s.	d.	s.	d.
Wheat.. 5,484 for 17,781	18	8	Average, 64	10	
Barley 1,017....	1,781	2	1.....	35	0
Oats.. 14,454....	20,363	17	6.....	28	2
Rye....	—	—	—	—	—
Beans... 878....	1,681	5	3.....	38	3
Peas.... 177....	345	2	1.....	38	11

Friday, June 11.—The arrivals of all kinds of Grain this week are tolerably good. The Wheat trade continues dull at the terms of the beginning of this week. Barley also sells heavily at last quotations. Beans and Peas have no variation. There was some briskness in the trade for Oats, and sales were made on quite as good terms as last Monday.

Monday, June 14.—The supply of last week consisted of tolerable fair quantities of all sorts of Grain. This morning the fresh arrivals are composed chiefly of moderate quantities of Wheat, Barley, Beans, and Peas, from Essex and Kent, with an inconsiderable quantity of Oats. Our Millers are not disposed to in-

crease, their stocks, under the apprehension that the operation of the Grinding Act may bring a considerable portion of the bonded Wheat into the market; and as the present appearance of the Wheat-crop is considered favourable, there is therefore a general dulness in the Wheat trade, consequently superfine samples alone maintain last Monday's quotations, and other kinds are 2s. per qr. lower.

Barley sells heavily on the same terms as this day se'nnight. In Beans and Peas there is no alteration; and the present favourable weather rather operates against the sale. Oats are not plentiful, and the demand to-day being only limited, the trade therefore is reported heavy at the prices of this day se'nnight. The Flour trade continues excessively dull.

### SEEDS, &c.

*Price on board Ship as under.*

	s.	s.
Clover, red, Foreign per cwt	50	82
— white, ditto.. ditto ..	44	76
— red, English, ditto ..	58	80
— white, ditto.. ditto ..	52	74
Rye Grass ..... per qr...	25	44
Turnip, new, white.. per bush.	10	12
— red & green .. ditto..	10	16
— yellow Swedes ditto..	9	11
Mustard, white ..... ditto..	7	11
— brown..... ditto..	8	14
Caraway ..... per cwt	40	44
Coriander..... ditto ..	8	10
Sanfoin..... per qr...	30	38
Trefoil ..... per cwt	18	25
Ribgrass ..... ditto ..	28	40
Canary, common .. per qr...	38	46
— fine ..... ditto ..	48	56
Tares ..... per bush.	3	5
Hempseed ..... per qr...	36	40
Linseed for crushing		
Foreign ..... ditto ..	30	40
— fine English		
for sowing ..... ditto ..	42	48
Rapeseed, 24l. to 26l. per last.		
Foreign Tares, 2s. 6d. to 4s.		
Linseed Oil Cake, 9l. 9s. per 1000.		
Foreign ditto, 5l. per ton.		
Rape Cake, 4l. per ton.		

*Prices on board Ship as under.*

Wheat, red, (old) . . . . .	62s. to 70s.
— white, (old) . . . . .	70s. — 76s.
— red, (new) . . . . .	42s. — 48s.
— fine . . . . .	50s. — 56s.
— superfine . . . . .	62s. — 64s.
— white, (new) . . . . .	48s. — 52s.
— fine . . . . .	54s. — 62s.
— superfine . . . . .	66s. — 70s.
Flour, per sack . . . . .	55s. — 60s.
— Seconds . . . . .	50s. — 55s.
— North Country . . . . .	46s. — 50s.

Monday, June 14.—The arrivals from Ireland last week were 1295 bales of Bacon; and from Foreign ports, 6291 casks of Butter.

### SMITHFIELD, Monday, June 14.

*Per Stone of 8 pounds (alive).*

	s.	d.	s.	d.
Beef . . . . .	3	8	to 4	8
Mutton . . . . .	3	2	— 4	2
Veal . . . . .	4	4	— 5	4
Pork . . . . .	4	0	— 5	0
Lamb . . . . .	5	0	— 6	8
Beasts . . . 2,095			Sheep . . . 20,710	
Calves . . . 250			Pigs . . . . . 240	

### NEWGATE (same day).

*Per Stone of 8 pounds (dead).*

	s.	d.	s.	d.
Beef . . . . .	3	4	to 4	4
Mutton . . . . .	3	0	— 4	0
Veal . . . . .	3	4	— 5	4
Pork . . . . .	3	4	— 5	4
Lamb . . . . .	3	4	— 5	4

### LEADENHALL, (same day.)

*Per Stone of 8 pounds (dead).*

	s.	d.	s.	d.
Beef . . . . .	3	0	to 4	4
Mutton . . . . .	3	4	— 3	10
Veal . . . . .	3	4	— 5	4
Pork . . . . .	4	0	— 5	4
Lamb . . . . .	4	0	— 5	8

**Price of Bread.**—The price of the 4lb. Loaf is stated at 10½d. by the full-priced Bakers.



ACCOUNT OF WHEAT, &c. ARRIVED IN THE PORT OF LONDON,  
From June 7 to June 12, both inclusive.

Whence.	Wheat.	Barley.	Malt.	Oats.	Beans.	Flour.
Aberdeen .....	....	....	....	330	....	....
Aldbro' .....	260	15	....	10	....	....
Alemouth .....	....	....	....	1429	....	....
Banff .....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Bridgewater .....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Berwick .....	....	....	....	....	....	20
Bridport .....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Boston .....	....	....	....	1802	....	....
Bridlington .....	....	....	....	390	....	....
Carmarthen .....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Clay .....	....	....	10	....	....	216
Colchester .....	152	72	560	....	140	910
Harwich .....	62	....	500	....	90	240
Leigh .....	726	15	32	7	84	148
Maldon .....	296	....	260	....	263	1166
Gainsbro' .....	....	....	....	140	....	30
Grimsby .....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Hastings .....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Hull .....	....	....	....	1900	....	....
Inverness .....	200	....	....	100	....	....
Ipswich .....	276	30	965	50	20	360
Kent .....	1811	30	100	273	155	2187
Leith .....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Lynn .....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Newhaven .....	....	....	....	....	....	90
Poole .....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Rye .....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Scarborough .....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Spalding .....	....	....	....	260	....	....
Stockton .....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Southwold .....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Wells .....	....	60	....	150	....	250
Whitby .....	....	....	....	100	....	....
Wisbeach .....	....	110	....	1120	....	....
Woodbridge .....	129	....	....	138	129	210
Yarmouth .....	135	....	1486	....	....	1636
Cork .....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Galway .....	....	....	....	1000	....	....
Waterford .....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Youghall .....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Foreign .....	....	....	....	1470	....	1190 b
Total .....	4047	332	3913	11629	821	7463 1190 b

Aggregate Quantity of other kinds of Pulse imported during the Week:

Rye, 50; Pease, 389; Tares, —; Linseed, 2350; Rapeseed, 75;

Brank, 30; Mustard, 7; Flax, —; and Seeds, 103 quarters.

## POTATOES.

SPITALFIELDS—per Ton.				
Ware .....	3	0	to	6 0
Middlings.....	2	10	—	3 0
Chats .....	2	0	—	0 0
Common Red	0	0	—	0 0

BOROUGH.—per Ton.				
Ware .....	3	10	to	6 0
Middlings.....	2	0	—	3 0
Chats.....	1	15	—	2 0
Common Red	0	0	—	0 0

## HAY and STRAW, per Load.

Smithfield.—Hay ..	90s.	to	120s.
Straw...	40s.	to	50s.
Clover...	90s.	to	126s.

St. James's.—Hay.....	80s.	to	120s.
Straw...	39s.	to	54s.
Clover	110s.	to	120s.

Whitechapel. Hay ..	80s.	to	115s.
Straw.	42s.	to	50s.
Clover..	100	to	128s.

## COUNTRY CORN MARKETS.

By the QUARTER, excepting where otherwise named; from Wednesday to Saturday last, inclusive.

*The Scotch Markets are the Returns of the Week before.*

	Wheat.			Barley.			Oats.			Beans.			Pease.		
	s.	to	s. d.	s.	to	s. d.	s.	to	s. d.	s.	to	s. d.	s.	to	s. d.
Aylesbury .....	46	67	0	35	38	0	25	32	0	38	44	6	0	0	0
Banbury .....	52	68	0	33	38	0	22	30	0	36	46	0	0	0	0
Basingstoke .....	56	66	0	32	36	0	26	29	0	44	49	0	0	0	0
Bridport.....	52	64	0	24	28	0	20	22	0	40	0	0	0	0	0
Chelmsford.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Derby .....	68	74	0	34	40	0	26	32	0	42	50	0	0	0	0
Devizes.....	52	70	0	33	35	0	26	32	0	40	48	0	0	0	0
Dorchester.....	44	76	0	25	31	0	20	27	0	39	46	0	0	0	0
Exeter.....	60	76	0	32	36	0	16	25	0	40	44	0	0	0	0
Guildford.....	52	71	0	34	40	0	23	32	0	41	49	0	39	40	0
Henley.....	54	78	0	35	38	0	25	32	0	38	46	0	36	44	0
Horncastle.....	55	65	0	28	32	0	20	27	0	36	50	0	0	0	0
Hungerford.....	46	66	0	26	32	0	18	31	0	38	45	0	0	0	0
Lewes .....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lynn .....	54	62	0	28	32	0	21	26	0	38	39	0	0	0	0
Newbury .....	48	76	0	28	36	0	26	30	0	41	44	0	38	0	0
Newcastle .....	52	72	0	28	34	0	26	32	0	37	42	0	38	44	0
Northampton....	60	61	0	34	37	0	22	27	0	38	42	0	0	0	0
Nottingham ....	63	0	0	39	0	0	25	0	0	44	0	0	0	0	0
Reading .....	55	74	0	30	36	0	22	32	0	35	44	0	34	43	0
Stamford.....	54	64	0	33	36	0	23	26	0	40	47	0	0	0	0
Swansea .....	63	0	0	36	0	0	26	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Truro .....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Uxbridge .....	48	77	0	35	38	0	26	32	0	40	44	0	0	0	0
Warminster.....	42	64	0	24	36	0	28	30	0	44	50	0	0	0	0
Winchester.....	48	68	0	30	35	0	24	29	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Yarmouth.....	56	63	0	29	32	0	24	28	0	36	38	0	0	0	0
Dalkeith*.....	28	37	0	26	32	0	21	28	6	23	26	6	23	26	6
Haddington*....	31	38	6	26	33	0	22	28	0	21	27	0	21	27	0

\* Dalkeith and Haddington are given by the *boll*.—The Scotch *boll* for Wheat, Rye, Pease, and Beans, is three per cent. more than 4 bushels. The *boll* of Barley and Oats, is about 6 bushels Winchester, or as 6 to 8 compared with the English *quarter*.



*Liverpool*, June 8.—The transactions in the Corn trade were very limited here throughout the past week, although a decline would have been submitted to in almost every article, with the exception of fine Oats, which continued in fair demand at late prices. The market of this day was very thinly attended, and the few sales of Wheat effected were principally new and old Irish, which descriptions experienced a decline of 2d. to 3d. per 70 lbs.; in fine English there was but little alteration. Fine Oats only were in good demand at an improvement in value of 1d. per 45 lbs. The remaining articles of the trade might have been purchased somewhat below the present quotations.

WHEAT, per 70lbs.				OATS, per 45lbs.				FLOUR, per 280lbs.				
s. d.		s. d.		s. d.		s. d.		s. d.		s. d.		
English	9	6	to 11	0	English	3	10 — 4	3	English	50	0 — 53	0
Scotch	9	6	— 11	0	Scotch	3	10 — 4	3	Irish per			
Welsh	9	6	— 11	0	Welsh	3	10 — 4	3	280lbs.	46	0 — 50	0
Irish	8	3	— 10	0	Irish	3	7 — 4	1	OATMEAL, 240lbs.			
Foreign	0	0	— 0	0					English	33	0 — 36	0
BARLEY, per 60lbs.				BEANS, per qr.				Scotch	32	0 — 36	0	
English	5	0	— 5	8	English	45	0 — 48	0	Irish	29	0 — 32	0
Scotch	5	0	— 5	8	Scotch	42	0 — 44	0	INDIAN CORN per			
Welsh	5	0	— 5	8	Irish	42	0 — 44	0	quar.	34	0 — 40	0
Irish	4	10	— 5	4	Dutch	42	0 — 44	0	RAPE SEED, per			
MALT.				PEASE, per qr.				last	£22.			
Per 9 gal.	8	0	— 9	0	Boiling	46	0 — 50	0				
					Grey	38	0 — 44	0				

Imported into *Liverpool* from the 1st to the 7th June 1824, inclusive:—Wheat, 6,058; Barley, 162; Oats, 12,930; Malt, 1,505; Beans, 1,061; and Peas, 272 quarters. Flour, 2,627 sacks, of 280 lbs. Oatmeal, 1,888 packs, of 240 lbs. American Flour, 740 barrels.

*Norwich*, June 12.—Our supply of Corn appeared very short at market to-day, still no disposition appeared towards an advance; but on the contrary the Wheat trade was on the decline, the very best Wheats not fetching more than 6ls. per quarter. Barley, 28s. to 31s.; and Oats, 25s. to 30s. per quarter.

*Bristol*, June 12.—The prices of Corn, &c. at this place are steady, and the sales heavy at the rates stated below:—Best Wheat from 8s. 3d. to 8s. 6d.; inferior ditto, 5s. 6d. to 7s. 3d.; Barley, 2s. 9d. to 4s. 8d.; Oats, 2s. 6d. to 3s. 6d.; Beans, 3s. 6d. to 5s. 6d.; and Malt, 5s. to 7s. 6d. per bushel. Flour, Seconds, 30s. to 50s. per bag.

*Birmingham*, June 10.—Wheat and Flour sell heavily to-day at a decline in price of about 1s. per quarter on the former, and 1s. per sack on the latter. The supply of Spring Grain is only moderate, and the demand pretty brisk at increased rates. The present unseasonable weather is said to check the progress of the Spring crops, and to give an unfavourable appearance to them.—Wheat, 8s. 2d. to 8s. 6d. per 60 lbs.; Barley, 36s. to 42s.; Malt, 56s. to 60s.; and Oats, 28s. to 32s. per quarter; Beans, 17s. to 20s. per ten score; Peas, 40s. to 48s. per quarter. Fine Flour, 53s. to 55s.; second ditto, 48s. to 49s. per sack.

*Ipswich*, June 12.—We had to-day very little Corn of any description at market, and the sale was dull at last week's prices.—Wheat, 54s. to 65s.; Barley, 30s. to 34s.; Beans, 36s. to 38s.; and Oats, 26s. to 28s. per quarter.

*Boston*, June 9.—This market continues to be thinly supplied with samples of Grain. Wheat is rather lower, and good samples only brisk in demand: inferior rather heavy on sale, at very reduced prices, at full from 2s. to 3s. per quarter, but prime samples fetched last week's prices. Prices as follow:—Wheat, 60s. to 65s.; Beans 40s. to 46s.; and Oats 23s. to 26s. per qr.

*Wakefield*, June 11.—We have again a fair arrival of Wheat, with a considerable quantity left over from last week; the demand has been entirely confined to the best fresh samples, and for such the sale has been **limited** at a decline of 1s. to 2s. per quarter. Barley remains nominally the same. Oats are ready sale at last week's prices; but Shelling is without alteration. Malt and Beans as last noted.—Wheat, new and old, 60s. to 72s.; Barley, 24s. to 36s.; Beans, new and old, 38s. to 50s. per quarter, 63 lbs. per bushel; Potatoo Oats, 28s. to 32s. per quarter; Mealing Oats, 15d. to 15½d. per stone of 14 lbs.; Shelling, 37s. to 38s. per load of 261 lbs.; Malt, 42s. to 44s. per load of 6 bushels; Flour, 50s. to 53s. per sack of 280 lbs.; and Rapeseed, 23l. to 26l. per last.

*Malton*, June 12.—Our Corn market is a little higher to-day. Prices as follow:—Wheat, 70s. to 78s. per quarter, five stone per bushel. Barley, 32s. to 36s. per quarter. Oats, 14d. to 15d. per stone.

**AVERAGE PRICE OF CORN**, sold in the Maritime Counties of England and Wales, for the Week ended June 5, 1824.

	Wheat.		Barley.		Oats.	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
London .....	65	3	34	8	28	7
Essex .....	65	2	35	5	28	0
Kent .....	64	5	34	6	27	0
Sussex .....	60	6	30	6	26	3
Suffolk .....	61	3	32	3	26	5
Cambridgeshire .....	61	0	28	4	23	2
Norfolk .....	61	11	30	0	25	4
Lincolnshire .....	64	5	42	0	25	8
Yorkshire .....	64	11	32	1	24	4
Durham .....	67	10	41	0	31	7
Northumberland .....	62	6	35	8	28	0
Cumberland .....	68	6	44	6	32	8
Westmoreland .....	69	6	50	0	33	10
Lancashire .....	68	7	0	0	30	9
Cheshire .....	69	0	0	0	28	6
Gloucestershire .....	64	9	33	9	24	10
Somersetshire .....	63	10	33	8	25	9
Monmouthshire .....	66	0	37	3	0	0
Devonshire .....	67	7	34	11	24	9
Cornwall .....	63	1	37	9	26	9
Dorsetshire .....	62	5	30	0	24	9
Hampshire .....	59	11	32	5	24	2
North Wales .....	75	2	46	10	29	10
South Wales .....	63	1	38	4	22	7

**Total Quantity of Corn returned as Sold in the Maritime Districts,**  
for the Week ended June 5.

Wheat..44,189 qrs.	Barley..10,381 qrs.	Beans....3,694 qrs.
Rye.....169 qrs.	Oats....32,041 qrs.	Peas.....481 qrs.



## COUNTRY CATTLE AND MEAT MARKETS, &amp;c.

*Norwich Castle Meadow, June 12.*—There was a fine show of Cattle and Sheep to-day, and business appeared brisk. Good fat Beef, 7s. per stone of 14 lbs.; fat Mutton, 6s. 3d. to 6s. 6d.; fat Pork, 6s. 6d. to 6s. 9d.; Veal, 5s. 6d. to 6s. 3d.; Lambs, 13s. to 18s. per head. Good Cart Horses are in request, prime ones fetching from 35*l.* to 40*l.*

*Horncastle, June 12.*—Beef, 6s. 6d. to 7s. per stone of 14 lbs.; Mutton, 5d. to 6d.; Lamb, 6d. to 8d.; and Veal, 6d. to 7d. per lb.

*Bristol, June 10.*—Beef, 5d. to 6d.; Mutton, 5d. to 6d.; and Pork, 5d. to 5½d. per lb., sinking offal.

*Malton, June 12.*—Meat in the shambles:—Beef, 5½d. to 6d.; Mutton, 4½d. to 5d.; Lamb, 8d. to 9d.; and Veal, 6d. to 7d. per lb. Salt Butter, 40s. per firkin. Bacon Sides, 6s. 6d. to 8s.; Hams, 7s. 6d. to 9s. per stone.

At *Morpeth Market* on Wednesday, there were a good many Cattle, and rather a short supply of Sheep and Lambs, which met with ready sale at last week's prices.—Beef, from 4s. 9d. to 5s. 6d.; Mutton, 4s. 8d. to 5s. 6d.; and Lamb, 7s. to 8s. per stone, sinking offals.

Price of HOPS, per Cwt. in the  
BOROUGH.

*Monday, June 14.*—Our Hop Bines have made but little progress during the last week. We do not at present perceive much increase of fly. Duty estimated at £133,000, but which is thought by many to be overrated. Currency may be stated the same.

*Maidstone, June 10.*—The Hop Bines have not made much progress during this last week, and are rather losing colour, in consequence of the cold weather. There are different reports about the fly, but we do not consider them much increased.

*Worcester, June 9.*—There is still very little doing in our market. Fine 1819's and 1822's still support last prices; in 1818's, 1820's, and 1821's, there is no amendment. The general reports from the plantations are favourable, for although the fly has partially appeared, the bine is growing so rapidly and gets so much strength, that at present at least half a crop is looked for. The duty was down at the latter end of last week, but has since recovered, and is now laid at £130,000.

## COAL MARKET, June 11.

	<i>Ships at Market.</i>	<i>Ships sold.</i>	<i>Price.</i>
59½ Newcastle:	45	..	31s. 6d. to 40s. 0d.
16 Sunderland	13½	..	31s. 0d.—41s. 3d.